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Hotel Prinz Heinrich, Tsingtau.

Tsingtau, 28th May, 1904.

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Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

ONLY communications relating to the news columns could be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, at the time of publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No communications signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th St. (Liberia). P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 15TH JUNE, 1904.

the Reviews, if not on the public platforms of England, ample evidence is afforded that there is no abatement of public interest in the discussions on the Fiscal problems of the Empire initiated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Meanwhile the Tariff Commission is quietly proceeding with its most important task of obtaining a full and accurate presentation of the facts by expert evidence such as will enable them to show clearly (1) whether in fact any given industry is declining or progressing; (2) what are the causes of the decline where such a decline has taken place; (3) to what extent the fiscal policy of England and of other countries has been a factor in bringing about that state of affairs; and (4) to indicate whether it is likely that these conditions can be altered by a change of policy on the part of Great Britain. Any detailed recommendations which the Commission may hereafter make must, as its Secretary says, be determined not only with reference to conditions of one particular trade but of the other trades with which it is inseparably connected. Only after a careful analysis of existing conditions can the question of a complete change of policy be profitably discussed.

Nevertheless the public discussion of the state of British trade and commerce has brought into prominence many suggestions, part from a change of Fiscal Policy, which might usefully be adopted forthwith to the advantage of the manufacturer and the merchant, and though these have often been put forward before, they are likely now, thanks to the public interest created by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's campaign, to receive far more attention than has been their fate hitherto. Within the last few

days, for instance, we have had from our London correspondent the news that a Departmental Committee has recommended the re-organisation of the Board of Trade and the appointment of a Minister of Commerce. This has for years been advised by many of the Chambers of Commerce, and if we recollect rightly, by the whole of the Chambers in annual congress, but now that a Departmental Committee has recognised the value of the suggestion there is more likelihood of the change being made. In most Continental Governments there is a Minister of Commerce. The function of such a Minister is too obvious to need explanation, and what has been accomplished by such Ministers in Continental Governments may be taken as a sufficient recommendation for the change. Of equal, if not of greater importance than a Minister of Commerce, is the need of a well-selected staff of Consuls. But above both these recommendations the journals devoted to commerce place the need for more commercial representatives. "Sending representatives to the spot is the German and American way of doing business," says the *Magazine of Commerce*, "and our traders cannot hope to retain their trade unless they do likewise. In Portugal our travellers are becoming practically extinct. Two hundred commercial men from Germany visited Lisbon during a recent year, compared with 30 from the United Kingdom, while for years past not a single representative of British firms has been seen in Madeira, whereas several Germans go there every year, and pass on to the Canary Islands. Egypt is a growing country, under our control, but the number of British commercial travellers to be found there is quite inadequate. In fairness to the Consular service it has to be admitted that British Consuls all the world over are constantly giving advice of this description. It has appeared in the Consular reports on trade in China again and again. In the first report to hand relating to trade in China during 1903—that of the Acting Consul at Hankow—we find advice of this description given in the plainest of terms. "The blame for the lack of success of British firms, though commonly ascribed to the supineness of British Consular officials towards the efforts of British merchants, would seem," says Mr. PRAYFAIR, "to lie in reality with the firms themselves who make no serious effort to push their goods in opposition to those of other countries. . . . The only effectual method is to send accredited agents with full particulars to officials in charge of factories in order to expound the advantages of British-made machinery, or to native merchants in order to point out the superiority of the article which they are trying to sell, and to secure orders therefor." We do not know that it can be charged against British Consular officials generally that they possess no inherent sympathy with commercial matters, though it is doubtless a fact that very few of them have had a practical commercial experience. That, it must be admitted, is a defect in the Consular system, but we should hesitate to endorse the view that the Consular officials of other Powers are, generally speaking, more efficient in that respect. A Ministry of Commerce with an efficient Consular staff co-operating would certainly have it in its power to render valuable aid to the merchant and manufacturer, but in the long run the place which the British trader occupies in the race must depend mainly upon his own exertions.

Mr. Justice Backwell last month decided that betting in bona fide clubs is not illegal. A petition signed by a large number of missionaries has been sent in to the authorities at Amoy praying for the abolition of the Municipal Lottery, on the ground that it is a bad example to the Chinese, who are already such gamblers, to see a Foreign Council obtaining money for administration through a lottery. The number of plague cases for this year has now reached a total of 278. Looking over yesterday's return we note that, out of ten, two were imported, i.e. one on the *s.s. Restorer*, and one on the *s.s. Glenogle*, the latter steamer from Singapore. On Tuesday, also, a case was imported from Canton. Yesterday's plague victims were all Chinese. The Fanny Stanley Comic Opera and Dramatic Company gave a performance of the *Mikado* last night at the theatre. Since the opening night there has been some improvement in the Company's performances, owing doubtless to the opportunities since afforded of practice with the orchestra. In consequence partly no doubt to the inclemency of the weather the house was a small one. We can hardly say that the Company appeared at their best in the piece. To-night they present the *Nauteh Girl*.

Members of the Masonic lodges will be interested to learn that at the festival held in London last month to celebrate the 116th anniversary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls the total subscriptions announced amounted to £21,515.

The thirty-eighth anniversary meeting of the China Inland Mission was held last month at Exeter Hall. Sir George Williams presided at the afternoon assembly. The annual report which was presented by the Secretary (Mr. F. Marcus Wood), stated that, although the closing months of 1903 were darkened by the dreadful cloud of coming war, the work of the Mission throughout the whole of inland China was, with few exceptions, unhindered by political disturbance or unrest. On December 31 there were in connection with the Mission 783 missionaries (including wives), of whom 146 were associated with six affiliated societies. These labourers were working at 139 stations, 19 of which had been opened during the past year; 1,688 persons confessed their faith in Christ by baptism during the year—the largest number ever reported for one year. There had been a net decrease in the annual income of £12,878, as compared with 1902, but there was no deficit to record. Lord Kinnaird presided at the evening meeting.

The director of the census at Washington has prepared a statement explaining the discrepancy between the number of male and the number of female American-born Chinese in the United States. The returns of the sixteenth census show that of the 9,010 Chinese claiming American nationality, 8,057 were males and 2,363 females. The director expressed the conviction that the preponderance of males is due to the fact that many male natives of China have fraudulently secured admission as American-born. The conclusion is announced as follows:—The results of the compilation show that of 6,657 Chinese males reported as born in the United States, probably 2,231 were really born here, and 4,426 were cases of false returns; and of the Chinese females reported as born in the United States, 2,231 were really born here, and 211 cases of false returns. The true number of Chinese immigrants in the United States was probably 85,041, instead of 80,553, as reported, the difference, 4,488, or 5 per cent. of the immigrants, being due to false returns.

The Siam Government has granted formal permission to Messrs. B. Grimm and Co., says the *Bangkok Times*, to have Kolsichang and Bangkok connected with the "Telefunken" system of wireless telegraphy by way of experiment. The "Telefunken" representative, it is stated, has had every success in Japan and China. He has sold a lot of apparatus to both the belligerent nations. The Custom House in Shanghai has ordered 28 stations, and is connecting all the lightships therewith. Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., in Shanghai, are to connect Shanghai and Hankow with the "Telefunken" wireless system, as a private enterprise, and they expect that the outfit will yield good results, as the telegraph lines in China are often not in good working order. From Shanghai the representative goes to Hankow (?) to install 10 stations ordered by the French army commander.

As we have already reported, an examination was recently held in Canton by the Provincial Board of Education to select a number of young men who should be sent abroad to study at Government expense. It was decided to send 20 to Japan and about as many to Europe and America. The subjects of examination were:—

Name.	Schools where educated.	Period of Study.
Lam Po Hong	Tientsin University	5 years
Tsai Kuo Hsi	Queen's College, Hong Kong	5 years
Wan Chang Yu	Queen's College and Tientsin University	5 years
Wan Ying Sing	Tientsin University	5 years
Tang Yau Hang	Queen's College, 3rd Year	5 years
Lo Ting Yu	Queen's College	5 years
Fung Hing Kwai	Queen's College	5 years
Tai Hok Kua	Kwangtung Yik Hok Kwan	5 years
Wong Ka Lun	Chinese Private School 2 and Christian College, Macao	21 years
Tang In Sun	Chinese Private School 1 and Kinsland College, Hong Kong	13 years
Wong Sz Ching	Torpedo College, Whampoa	over 4 years
Tsui Toi	Torpedo College, W. P. do.	do.
Li Kung	Provincial College, Canton	do.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN HONGKONG.

A shocking tragedy occurred on the night before last at the house of Mr. Wong Kam Pak, the proprietor of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. At about 9 p.m., a Chinaman called at the house in question, No. 5th, Peel Street, to see an *amah*, one of three or four female servants. He told the woman that he felt sick, asking her to massage him; and she brought him into the kitchen. Shortly afterwards cries of "Save life" came from the woman, causing the other servants to awaken their master and also the people living next door. On going to the kitchen it was found that the man had disembowelled the woman with a knife, inflicting other wounds on her body, cut his own throat, and stabbed himself in the stomach two or three times; both the man and the woman were dead.

The deceased man, Mak Su Tong by name, then out of employment, was about 30 years of age; and the woman was a widow 28 years of age. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the crime, the woman having engaged herself to another man.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

HEAVY SIBERIAN RAILWAY DEFALCATIONS.

LONDON, 14th June, 10.55 a.m.

The Empress Dowager has discovered defalcations amounting to seven millions sterling in connection with the Siberian Railway.

[This use of the term "Siberian railway" evidently includes the Manchurian line.—Ed.]

THE FATSHAN FATALITY.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE DEPORTED.

SHAMSEEN, 14th June, 7 p.m.

In the United States Consular Court to-day William A. Freeman was convicted of unprompted killing. He was sentenced to deportation and censured for reckless firing.

[The shooting affray occurred at Fatshan, a Chinese lad losing his life. An American, named Aldrich, was the proprietor of a restaurant at Fatshan, and a Portuguese woman who spoke Chinese fluently, lived with him. Several Chinese were gazing into the house, as is their custom, when the woman reprimanded them. After some words she threw water on them, and the Chinese proceeded to bombard the house with mud, sticks and stones. Just about this time William A. Freeman and two other railway employees arrived for dinner. Clods of mud were thrown at the windows, and finally, a stone was hurled through the glass, landing on the table at which Freeman and his two friends were seated. Freeman jumped to his feet, rushed to the window and drew his revolver. He did not aim at the retreating Chinese, but fired in the pond. The bullet from the revolver struck the water in the pond, glanced off and pierced a lad in the throat killing him almost instantaneously. The boy was 400 yards from the house. The father of the lad agreed to accept \$450 in full settlement of the matter. Victoroy Tsien, however, made a case against Freeman.]

THE CANTON MURDER TRIAL.

SHAMSEEN, 14th June, 7 p.m.

Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Chief Justice of H. B. M. Supreme Court of China and Corea, commenced the trial to-day at the British Consulate, here, of Abdul Kalik, charged with the murder of an Indian watchman employed by the American China Development Company.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., acting on behalf of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, acting Crown Advocate, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Ellis, of Shanghai, appeared for the defence.

The principal evidence for the prosecution was strongly against the prisoner.

[The murder took place at Sainam, some miles beyond Canton. The murderer had blown off the back of the other's head and then decamped. Dr. Shelby, the Railway surgeon, promptly proceeded to the scene, and the British Vice-Consul also went up, as the parties concerned were British subjects. A few days later, when Abdul Kalik was accused by his comrades, he disappeared from Canton, coming down to Hongkong, on a river steamer. He was arrested at Hongkong, and, on the 12th April, Mr. A. J. Major, of H. B. M. Consulate at Canton, handed Mr. J. H. Kemp, Second Police Magistrate of Hongkong, the papers in connection with the case. An Indian gave evidence as to the man's identity, and extradition was applied for. Next day the case again came before Mr. Kemp, when Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, for Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing for the defence, asked his Worship if he was satisfied that the prisoner was a British subject. Mr. Kemp read over the evidence, which showed that the man was a British subject from British India. Acting upon the advice of Mr. Looker, defendant did not make a statement. An application by Mr. Looker for an adjournment was refused. Mr. Kemp ordering that the man be sent to gaol to await warrant from the Governor for extradition, saying that he would not be given up, however, for 15 days, during which he had a right to apply, if he thought fit, for an overruling decision from the Supreme Court. In due course the man was sent in custody to Canton to await his trial.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIX.

LONDON, 12th June.

- 1.—Ajax.
- 2.—Turenne.
- 3.—Macdonald.

THE "PALMA" TROPHY.

LONDON, 12th June.

The discovery that the American winners of the Palma Trophy in 1903 had violated the rules by using a special pattern of rifles, has elicited protests, the result of which is that the executive Committee of the American National Rifle Association has decided to return the trophy to England.

THE WAR

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

LAND BATTLE NEAR PORT

ARTHUR.

GENERAL STOESSEL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

LONDON, 14th June, 10.55 a.m.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that a battle was fought outside Port Arthur last Friday.

The result is unknown.

General Stoessel, who is in command of the beleaguered garrison at Port Arthur, has had to have his leg amputated.

MINE EXPLOSION ON A JAPANESE STEAMER

KOBE, 14th June, 6.46 p.m.

While the Japanese steamer *Taihoku Maru*, chartered by the Government, was laying mines a mine exploded and twenty of the crew were killed.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

TOKYO, 14th June, 5.50 p.m.

Admiral Togo reports that while the *Taihoku Maru* was laying mines in the face of the enemy, on the night of the 13th inst., one mine was exploded killing one officer and 19 men. It also wounded two officers and seven men, but the damage to the ship was not important.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

The Japanese Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Families Fund started in London amounted a month ago to about £14,000, out of which £12,000, including £180 for the Japanese Red Cross Society, in accordance with the express wish of the donors, had been forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, to hand the amount to the proper channels.

In a letter to the *Times* the committee of Japanese ladies say:—"Recent events have made it clear how useful such a fund as this will be. Legions of bereaved wives and fatherless children in our country will bless those kind givers who have so liberally responded to our appeal. If it be the wish of some of the donors that their contributions should be applied for purposes other than specified in the funds, such as for the Red Cross Society, whose work of benevolence and of succour to the wounded and sick makes no distinction of nationalities, friends or foes, we will make arrangements accordingly. It is our intention to keep this fund open until the restoration of peace in the Far East, and further contributions will be much appreciated."

RUSSIAN MILITARY MEASURES.

Energetic measures, the latest home papers tell us, are being taken to hurry forward reinforcements from Russia to the Far East. The mobilisation of two more army corps is announced, four others are to be mobilised directly, and reservists are being called out in several districts. It is stated that another 100,000 men will thus be placed at the disposal of General Kuropatkin. Each army corps, which in time of war comprises 50,000 men, includes three infantry divisions, consisting of four regiments of three battalions each, a division of cavalry, consisting of three regiments of six squadrons each, one Cossack regiment, and two brigades of artillery, one field and the other horse artillery—altogether 129 guns. Attached to each army corps are also detachments of engineers and sappers. By the departure of these troops to the Far East the European army of Russia will lose six out of 31 army corps.

SINHALESE WAR NEWS.

The native newspaper reader in Colombo (says the *Times of Ceylon*) has to put up with some fierce reading in the way of war news. But the richest thing we have seen for many a long day appears in a Colombo Sinhalese newspaper, the *Saraswathi*. We translate it, as it is too good to be lost:—

"The Sultan was communicated with regarding the approaching conflict, and, being a great friend of the Japanese monarch, he sent a specially-trained company of swordsmen, each of whom, with a sword in his hand, is shot away from the mouth of a gun at the enemy, as ordinary shrapnel. On arrival among the enemy he makes short work of them by his sword play! These swordsmen are now fighting for Japan and gaining victories."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A STUMBLING BLOCK TO CIVILISATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS." Sir,—In entering the lists against both His Excellency and a "Well-wisher of His Country," I must say I admire Mr. May's manly speech in defence of his modern Christianity, but am inclined to think that Christianity as practised in Great Britain and in this Colony has but proved a stumbling block to civilisation, and having been tried for 1900 years has proved a complete failure, and that solely because the classes in their selfish greed having grabbed the land and the power to make the laws, have used this power for un-Christianlike ends, and thus have they crucified Jesus afresh by their selfish greed and want of the first principle of Christ's teaching, viz., love to their fellow men. If we could but convert the Church with its Bishops and priests who live in palaces, and fare sumptuously every day on their many thousands of pounds yearly all drawn from the sweat of labour, and get them to convert the classes to the teachings of Christ as given in the "Sermon on the Mount," then Christianity would become a living religion, and help to make this earth quit: as much as heaven as they are fond of telling us awaits us in another sphere. The sum of the teaching of Jesus Christ is love, and the sum of the teaching of our holy Catholic Church of England is respect for the King, the Church, and the classes,—and why, but because they are all parasites of a like kind, for they are all drones living on the labour of their poorer fellows. And not until the Church and the classes wash themselves and cast off the rags of their modern Christianity, robbing themselves in the teachings of the pure and simple Christ, can any advance in civilisation be attributable to so-called Christianity. What a lesson did the pagan Japanese teach the modern Christian during the Boxer war! In conclusion I would like to quote Carlyle. A fine Society lady said to him, "How delightful we would all be to throw our doors open to Him (Christ), and to listen to His precepts if He came to visit London.—don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?" Carlyle answered, "No, Madam, I don't. I think if He came very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money in His pockets, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have the honour of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written 'To Meet our Saviour.' But if He came uttering His sublime precepts and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him as the Jew did, and cried out, 'Take Him to Newgate and hang Him.' True, Lord Houghton might have invited Him to breakfast."—Yours etc.,

ONE OF THE MASSES.

Hongkong, 14th June.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 14th June.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

Four men were charged on remand with having committed an armed robbery at Hunghom on the 24th ult.

It appears that while a man and his wife were sleeping in a house a band of robbers entered, some of them with blackened faces, and tied them together. A quantity of goods were taken away.

The defendants were committed for trial.

THE BRIDGES STREET AFFAIR.

Two Filipinos were charged in connection with the Bridges Street affair in which a Chinese carpenter was severely stabbed in the face, neck and hand, necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital. It appears the ground floor of the house in question is occupied by Chinese, and the first and second floors by Malays and Filipinos. During the heavy rain, on the evening of the 6th, water splashed down from the upper storeys on to the Chinese inmates of the ground floor. The Chinese, apparently thinking the Malays and Filipinos were pouring it down, protested, whereupon the others attacked them.

The case was remanded, each man being allowed bail in the sum of \$200.

Three Filipino women and a boy, in connection with the same case, then came before his Worship. These, also, were allowed bail.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

MR. GOMPERTZ'S SERVANTS IN TROUBLE.

A donkey boy and two gardeners, servants in the employ of Mr. Gompertz, were brought before Mr. Kemp; but the case was remanded.

A COMPANY CHARGED.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. were summoned for not obeying a Sanitary Board notice, issued on the 11th April, regarding the whitewashing of Nos. 9a and 9b, Praya East.

Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defence.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED SNATCHING.

A Chinaman was charged with snatching two gold rings from a Chinese woman's finger. The complainant's husband, it was stated, was washing himself in the house at the time, when the defendant caught hold of the woman's hand and put her finger into his mouth to get the rings off.—When a constable arrested defendant the rings were dropped to the ground.

The case was remanded.

THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, P.I., 6th June.

Last week was marked by an event of great significance. This was the news, received unofficially, of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Thomas E. Kepner, a Manila lawyer. The ruling, in brief terms, establishes the illegality of any appeal by the Government from acquittal for the defence in criminal cases, so that all such cases already pending may be dismissed on proper motion.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Kepner was acquitted some time ago by the lower court of the charge of misappropriating certain funds belonging to a client. The case was carried to the Philippine Supreme Court by the Government, with the result that the lower court's decision was reversed. The defence then appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that, under the provisions of the Philippine Act of July 1st, 1902, the defendant was placed twice in jeopardy, which is also out of accord with the terms of the National Constitution. The Philippine Act, however, was intended to cover the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but in the point at issue the Government has always contended that a case was never completed so long as it was in appeal, and thus there was no second jeopardy. The Supreme Court of the United States now holds that the jeopardy ends with the original decision, interpreting the Philippine Act just as the Constitution would be interpreted.

Kepner's alleged offence was committed prior to the passage of the Philippine Act, but it is a principle of common law that any new law in favour of an accused criminal is retroactive, and when in favour of the Government it is *ex post facto*. On this same principle a number of important cases now before the Philippine Supreme Court, which were carried up by the Government under an old Spanish law in force at the time the offences were alleged to have been committed, are similarly affected by the decision and must be dismissed on motion when they are reached in the docket. One case in particular is that of Dr. Gomez, whose acquittal of the charges of conspiracy and treason, it will be remembered, was quite recently appealed by the Government.

DR. GOMEZ.

Speaking of the principle of jeopardy, I am reminded that Dr. Gomez has a fair prospect that one of the three charges remaining against him will be thrown out of court. I refer to the count of *bandolerismo*, in which essentially the same evidence as that used in the treason case will be offered in support. In such an event the accused will be on trial a second time for the same offence, as although under a different law the same acts will be offered in proof. As well as this, trial of the charge of misappropriation of funds promises to result favourably for him. The funds alleged to have been misappropriated are those of the Union Obrero, which has already been decided to have been an illegal organisation. Hence the organisation in question is not likely to have any status before the Court. However, if the Supreme Court decides unfavourably in Gomez's appeal case (i.e., the "illegal organisation" count) then his chances will not be so bright. As it is, like Barker, he has hopes, and would have but one offence left to answer for.

RICARTE "THE VIPER."

The subject of *bandolerismo* brings me back to Ricarte. The Government is still framing charges against its prisoner. Incidentally, those already prepared have had to be reconstructed on account of the prisoner's admissions giving his case a different aspect. The Government is confronted by no foothold to accuse treason, inasmuch as Ricarte, unlike Gomez, never took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was in active opposition to its rule at the time that country acquired the Philippines, and has been ever since. A subject of the United States he undoubtedly is, and clearly a rebellious one, but he is not a citizen; and under the peculiar circumstances can scarcely be charged with treason or traitorous conduct. Thus the only grounds for prosecution can be *bandolerismo*, or armed and organised defiance of the lawful government, and conspiracy to raise a rebellion, and these will probably be the offences ultimately charged.

A CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

The same telegram that conveyed the news of the Kepner decision, which, by the way, was sent by the Attorney-General of the Philippines representing the case at Washington, contained word of the finding in two other appeal cases before the Supreme Court. These were the cases of Dorr and O'Brien, the newspaper men tried for sedition. The Judges, with only one in dissent, found against the accused and confirmed their sentences, which means the payment of a heavy fine and a term in prison unless the pardoning authority intervenes, as many believe he will.

Manila, 10th June.

RICARTE SENTENCED.

Antonio Ricarte, the "Viper," was yesterday charged on remand with carrying fire-arms without a permit from the authorities. Defendant was convicted and sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment and \$1,000 fine, or to the subsidiary imprisonment for insolvency and to the payment of the costs of the trial.

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FRONTIER NOTES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

CROWN RENT.

The difficulty in collecting Crown rent, which function devolves upon the Police, has been very marked of late. Less than a quarter per cent. of the dues are recovered, and the people seem to have come to the conclusion that they can treat the Government's demands for its just rights with impunity. Reference to higher authority generally brings forth the reply that the poor country people must not be oppressed and that conciliatory and easy methods, must be employed in dealing with them even at the sacrifice of revenue. The Chinese are adept at procrastinating, and the difficulties of those to whom is entrusted the collection of these dues, have their troubles doubled by the lack of firmness on the part of those in high place.

COTTON PLANTING.

There is no sign yet of any active step being taken towards the promotion of cotton planting in the New Territory. When it is begun there is considerable room for doubt whether it will meet with much better success than that which has attended the attempt to introduce Straits Settlements sugar-cane into the same country. Practical results have been attained that go to show that the southern cane is capable of producing 40 per cent. more sugar than the Chinese plant, but the Chinese prefer their own native cane simply because it needs less attention and can be counted upon to grow on ground which is unfit for the cultivation of good paddy. Whether even the offer of prizes for the growing of cotton will act as an incentive to the New Territory people remains to be proved.

THE RAILWAY SCHEME.

There is a growing belief, and it is well borne out by recent statistics, that the New Territory as a whole is in the nature of a white elephant. Its upkeep is a drain upon the resources of Hongkong. The establishment of a railway running through the Territory to the Frontier would of course make an immense difference and would ensure the lasting prosperity of the region. Just as a sample of the difficulty of travel, we may take the journey from or to Samchun to Hongkong. It occupies at least three days if the passenger has business to transact in one or other of the termini, and yet the cities are only some 35 miles distant. The same remark applies to Tai-po or any of the outlying stations on the British side. The advent of the railway would change all that.

SAMCHUN.

I hear from a source deserving every credence that the representative people of Samchun city and valley have again petitioned the Hongkong Government to take over these places and incorporate them in the New Territory under British rule. Until this is done Samchun will certainly be a standing menace to the peace of the countryside. It is the resort of all the bad characters of the province, who find it a convenient base from which to make raids upon the British Territory villages and also to make descents upon itself for thieving purposes. This is said to be the third occasion on which similar petitions have been made. The Government are foolish not to take advantage of the general feeling and arrange for the transfer of the city to the British flag.

A NUISANCE.

The other day the passengers on board one of the Samchun River launches were horrified to find out on their arrival at the point where they change into the flat-bottomed river boats that they had had for a mate on the way up a corpse. It was only when the custodians of the body attempted to remove it from the launch to the boat that its presence was made patent to the passengers, for *ex voyage* it had been half covered up with matting, so that it was not strikingly visible. The woman who was taking the body up was incensed at the refusal of the boat people to take it ashore, and she indignantly produced a permit from the Registrar-General of Hongkong authorising the removal of a dead body. It was eventually dumped on the Chinese side of the river awaiting conveyance to cemetery. But should not a dead body be covered up decently? The dead carcass of a sheep even must be covered when carried along the streets of Hongkong.

LICHENS.

The crop of lichens is remarkably good and great quantities of the fruit are being despatched every day to the Hongkong market.

NAVAL NOTES.

U.S. SHIPS LEAVING HONGKONG.

The U. S. flagship *Worcester*, the cruiser *Oregon*, and the U. S. destroyer flotilla now in port, had steam up yesterday, so it is to be presumed that they will leave Hongkong to-day.

BATTLESHIPS IN MODERN WARFARE.

Captain Mahan, in an article in the *New York Sun*, discusses at length the question of the survival of the modern battleship in naval warfare, which he answers in the affirmative.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

In the course of the discussion on the Navy estimates in the Reichstag on the 11th inst. Herr von Kadow (Imperial party) urged the construction of submarine boats and especially the increase of the navy. The British Navy, he declared, was becoming a danger to Germany. Germans should take lesson from the Russo-Japanese war, and the Empire should follow the example of Great Britain, who during the Boer war had taken upon herself the burden of extra taxation and other liabilities, regardless of every consideration but the end in view. Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the Navy, said that the problem of submarine boats was as yet by no means solved. Submarines could not therefore at present cause a great revolution in the naval question.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

MAJOR A. A. CHICHESTER, D.S.O.

The appointment of Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., Dorsetshire Regiment, late D.A.Q.M.G. at Hongkong for three years, vice Major A. B. Hamilton, K.O.S.B., is gazetted.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO-DAY.

A memorial service will be held at St. John's Cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning. A Memorial Brass is being unveiled to-day at Nottingham to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters who lost their lives during the South African War.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS' WREATH. Among British military badges there are to be found a great number and variety of wreaths. They are borne by some of the cavalry regiments, the R.E., the A.S.C., R.A.M.C., and by quite half the territorial regiments. There are at least ten different sorts worn on the various appointments, in addition to that known as the Union wreath, borne on the colours. Oak wreaths are worn by the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Regts. (the Sherwood Foresters) as an allusion to their name, and by the Essex, Dorsetshire and Suffolk Regts. These latter probably have been assumed with the Castle of Gibraltar to distinguish the nature of the wreath from those granted with the sphinx and tiger.

A SOLDIER'S CURVES.

In the case of a soldier of the 2nd Buffs, who was tried recently by court-martial at Dover, for striking a superior officer when remonstrated with about wearing his hair in curls outside his cap, a sentence of two months' imprisonment and dismissal from the army has been passed. The soldier was wearing his hair contrary to regulations.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord Kitchener, in his Memorandum on the general question of preparedness of the army in India for war, says as our army is an admittedly small one for the purpose for which it is maintained, there is all the more need for a higher standard of excellence with us than obtains elsewhere. It must be the constant endeavour of everyone in the army in India to train themselves and those under them in time of peace that when the strain of war came all ranks might know what to do and how to do it. Notwithstanding many instructions regarding the military training of troops which had from time to time been issued, the results hitherto obtained in India in regard to this important subject had been somewhat disappointing.

BRITAIN EMULATING JAPAN.

The committee appointed by the Army Council to inquire into the proposals contained in the Report of Lord Esher's Committee have recommended a divisional organisation for War in lieu of the brigade administration suggested by the committee, and this alteration is to be carried out somewhat on the lines of the Japanese Army. It is curious, says an exchange, that we should go to a military youngster like Japan to reorganise our army, but such is actually the case. The new Eastern ally has an army of twelve divisions, three or four of which, according to circumstances, form a Field Army. The new scheme is a temporary allotment of existing units of the Regular Forces to three Field armies and three Cavalry Brigades, somewhat on similar lines to the Japanese Forces. In peace the 1st Field Army will be stationed at Aldershot, and will consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions, together with the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

LORD WOLSELEY AND CONSCRIPTION. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, replying to a correspondent who drew his lordship's attention to an article in a military journal, advocating conscription in England, said "he had always been an advocate of compulsory military service on a plan that would suit the convenience of our population generally."

HONGKONG AN EXAMPLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Jan Villamor, Governor of Abra Province, one of the honorary special commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, writes to *El Renacimiento* on the subject of Chinese immigration. Señor Villamor goes into ecstasies over the magnificent roads, public improvements, and private enterprise which he observed at Hongkong, and says that all these things were made possible by "Chinese cheap labour."

"The Chinese labourer," he says, "is absolutely necessary here, not only on account of his cheapness but also industry. It is impossible after seeing what Chinese labour has done in Hongkong, to remain blind without making one's self ridiculous." He goes on to say that it will be disastrous for the Philippines if they persist in refusing to allow immigration into the islands of Chinese labour, especially as the Panama Canal will make this labour available for all other nations. The Filipino commissioners, he says, were nearly all violently opposed to Chinese immigration when they left Manila, but they have changed their minds after seeing Hongkong, and now favour it under certain restrictions. "The Chinese labourer," he says, "is afraid of losing his employment, keeps his word regarding his work. He is not an agitator, nor is he pretexts. He is especially fitted for heavy and exhausting work. He never complains no matter how harshly treated. He has not the same sense of personal dignity that the Filipino labourer has, and does not pause to consider the character of his work as long as it brings him money. Many Filipino labourers will not stand this sort of thing. The personal dignity of the Filipino labourer could be safeguarded by restricting the number of Chinese admitted."

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY.

Mr. Acting Consul General Playfair's Report on the trade of Hankow for the year 1903—an unusually prompt and informative document—contains some interesting remarks on the rivalry to which British trade is now subjected in the Far East. We quote the following passages:—

"British trade in China, that is to say, trade conducted not only in British goods, but by British hands, has undergone a transformation. The change has been gradual, and has extended over many years. The majority of those engaged in it have found it difficult to adapt themselves to the new methods which they will have to follow if they wish to maintain their grasp and not see their livelihood slip away from them. The metamorphosis is not in the British trader himself, but in those with whom the trade is conducted—viz., the Chinese; and unless the British merchant recognises facts and can accommodate himself to the novel conditions, he will find himself supplanted by those who are more pliant and adaptable. The United Kingdom has taken a large and laudable share in promoting the education of the Chinese. We have preached to them and exhorted them and entreated them to adopt larger views, and to assimilate the wisdom and superior methods of the West. We have impressed on them that they are really ignorant people, and that they cannot possibly move forward unless they model themselves on European lines. Tacitly and meekly they have recognised this. Silently they have avowed their own shortcomings. So unostentatiously, and in that so skilfully, has the transformation been effected that in many ways they have turned the tables on us, and we have been blind to the fact. Their education has been so complete and their adaptability so thorough that they have shouldered us out of positions which we formerly occupied unquestioned. The volume of British trade is not here spoken of; that continues to increase yearly, and no doubt will go on doing so as long as we have something to sell which the native of China wishes to buy or the converse. British trade, in the abstract, still flourishes, but in the concrete, its profits are no longer distributed in the same direction, nor do they benefit the same persons. The trade of China is like the Egyptian Nile. In the old days, in making its way to the sea it overflowed and enriched with fertilising alluvium the regions through which it passed. We have, with the best of motives, canalised it, so that it enters the sea in even greater volume, but it no longer enriches all and sundry who tarry on its banks. They await in vain the lavish overflow to which they were accustomed. The stream has been so nursed and conserved that, unless they are wise enough to make use of the hundred and one irrigation channels into which its waters have been diverted, they find at last that its benefits are no longer for the first comer as they used to be, and that its profits are much harder to come by. There was a time when the British merchant had very few rivals in the field. Now he has many, and some are of his own making. His European competitors are yearly becoming more numerous and more formidable. They came in flattering imitation of himself, and at first 'sat at the feet of Gamaliel,' but have by this time learned all there was to learn, and have in many ways bettered his instruction. His best resource is now to sit at the feet of his quondam pupils, and learn like them, to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table. Except in shipping and banking, commerce, with a big 'C,' has passed out of his hands, and nothing seems left him but trade with a small 'c.' Though British shipping has yearly increased in tonnage and, during the current year, also in percentage, the number of British firms of repute doing business as mercantile exporters is falling off, and those still here find it daily harder to compete with their foreign rivals. When first British merchants established themselves at Hankow they confined themselves to the tea trade, of which Hankow was then the centre, and treated with contempt the so-called 'muck and truck,' leaving it entirely in the hands of French and German firms who got hold of the connections which they still retain. The Hankow tea trade, having been wounded to the death as far as the United Kingdom was concerned, by the pushing firms of India and Ceylon, and having consequently fallen almost entirely into Russian hands, British merchants found it increasingly difficult to do any business, the more so as the Chinese merchants began to purchase their imports at Shanghai and Hongkong, instead of through the agency of the local firms. The British, since their Concession adjoins the native city, hold the most advantageous position on the river, yet as soon as the Po-Han Railway is in full working order, the centre of trade may be expected to gravitate towards the French Concession, immediately behind which is the railway station, and to the German Concession, through which a branch line of the railway is to be carried down to the water's edge. The Germans and, to a certain extent, the Belgians seem to have secured for themselves all the Chinese Government contracts for machinery of every description, the local arsenal, ironworks, and mint being fitted out with their manufactures. The Japanese are to provide rifles for the Chinese troops, as rifles of Japanese make are both cheaper and more effective than those that have hitherto been supplied by German firms. The blame for the lack of success of British firms in these, as in other branches of trade, though commonly ascribed to the supine attitude of British Consul officials towards the efforts of British merchants, would seem to be in reality with the firms themselves, who make no serious effort to push their goods in

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SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Suave* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on the 25th inst.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The *Trident* from Moji reports "fine."

The *Benchmark* from Foochow reports light wind and smooth sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Scottish *Monarch* arrived from Barry yesterday with 6,076 tons of coal. Her last stopping place was Port Natal.

The *Parthenon* also arrived from Barry yesterday. She has 6,000 tons of Welsh coal aboard.

The Norwegian steamer *Alf* arrived from New York yesterday with 107,000 cases of oil for Oleo. Her consignees are the Standard Oil Co.

NEW LIGHT FOR HONGKONG.

On the 1st prox. a light will be exhibited from the Western point of Mowee Island. It will consist of two white lights, vertically six feet apart, visible in clear weather one mile, exhibited from a white mast with a white ball at the foot. Upper light 51.5 feet above high water.

ARRIVAL OF A SAILING SHIP.

The 4-masted barque *Keatmere* has arrived from New York with a cargo of case oil for the Standard Oil Co., after a 133 days passage. In the Santa Straits she spoke the *Arthur Swallow* bound for Shanghai. Strong N.E. winds were experienced off Cap Rock.

THE FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE.

On the 10th ult. the captain, engineers, and officers of the merchant marine at Bordeaux passed a resolution to the effect that they would join the strike begun by their Marseilles and Harre colleagues unless their demands were acceded to by the 13th. This decision would seem to indicate, the *Times* correspondent said, a growing determination to force upon those concerned a solution of the officers' differences with the trade union to which their crews belong in a sense favourable to themselves. To judge from their manifestos, the merchant captains cast the responsibility for the continuation of the strike not upon the shipowners, but upon the Government, which, they say, could, if it chose, put an end to the conflict without delay. This attitude tends to give a *prima facie* probability to the allegation of the crews that the present strike, which is rather of the nature of a professional look-out than a refusal of employees to work, is the consequence of an understanding between the officers and the shipowners.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 14th at 11.30 a.m. The barometer has risen in SW. Japan and in the Philippines. In China also there is a slight increase of pressure.

Gradients are moderate on the China Coast, and fresh SE. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel. Pressure is still low in the China Sea and strong E. winds will be met with in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh E. winds, fine. N. B. There are no reports from Indo-China or from places westward of Hongkong.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

PART of an OFFICE. Moderate rent.

Apply—
"ARC."
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1492]

TO LET.

NO. 55, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, THREE ROOMS, open on all sides, and suitable for Offices or Residences.

Apply to—
No. 49/55, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1493]

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MASONRY, LUMBER and SCALPERS at the Naval Yard.

For Particulars and Forms for tendering apply to the Chief Constructor's Office, Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1494]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"LOONGMOON,"
Captain F. Kalkofen, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEBSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [1490]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

The Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1495]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 16th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1491]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. J. OPPENHEIM to Sign Our Company per Procuration.

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1489]

NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. DAVID ARTHUR CARRUTHERS, CLERK, SHANK to Sign our Firm, and to Mr. HERBERT LIVING HELL and to Mr. CHARLES EDWARD ANTON we have given the Signature per Procuration.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1466]

THE WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, of Paris, are now prepared to answer enquiries and receive orders for all kinds of WINE and SPIRITS at 22 and 24, Bank Buildings.

BARRETTO & CO.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1493]

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO. has to notify the public that Messrs. KUNG HING & CO., 474, Des Vaux Road, West, are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the Company's Coke and Tar, and that all orders should be sent to the said Agents direct.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [144]

NOTICE.

THE "HOTEL AMERICA" has changed hands, and is under entirely New Management in which Mr. FRED NOLTE has NO Further Interest from the 1st June, 1904.

The present proprietors are not answerable for any Debts contracted by the Hotel before that date.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1462]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 35, Elgin Road. Price 15 cents per copy cash.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Direction of Miss FANNY STANLEY.

FANNY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & DRAMATIC COMPANY.

25 ARTISTS. 25 ARTISTES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 15th JUNE:

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 16th JUNE:

Planquette's Grand Comic Opera,
(in 3 Acts).

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

FRIDAY, 17th JUNE:

Dion Boucicault's Beautiful Irish Drama
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

SATURDAY, 18th JUNE:

"GRAND VAUDEVILLE."

Part I—Offenbach's Comic One-Act Opera
"THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE."

Part II—"GRAND MUSICAL OLIO"
Introducing all the Latest Songs, Dances,
and Cake Walks.

Part III—The Laughable One Act Comedy
"THE TROUBLES OF A JUDGE."

All New Scenery and Costumes.

Prices 3, 2 & 1 Dollars.

Plans Now Open at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Doors Open 8.30. Overture 9 P.M.

Late trains will run after each performance,
also Launch for Kowloon. Representative, T. Empson.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [1481]

SITUATION WANTED.

A N Englishman, with good experience,
desires employment in a Mercantile Firm. Good References.

Address—
1208,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1476]

APPOINTMENT WANTED.

A N Englishman seeks employment in a Drapery Firm; used to advertising; has had English and Indian experience.

Address—
E. R. 3204,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1477]

WANTED.

By an English Speaking Chinese Gentleman,
a Situation as PRIVATE SECRETARY and INTERPRETER to English or American Tourists travelling in China or elsewhere.

Moderate salary. Best references.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [1250]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, also in French.

Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1176]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has This Day been REMOVED TO ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VEAUX ROAD, 2ND FLOOR.

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1904. [1317]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD STEAM LAUNCH in Good Working Order and condition.

Length 80 feet.

Breadth 7 feet.

Depth 3 feet 6 inches.

Engines, Compound Outboard Condensing.

Price \$3,250.

Apply to—
X,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1374]

TO PHILATELISTS.

FOR SALE, a large variety of Chinese, all issues, Chinese Locals, Shanghai, Hongkong, Indian Native States, Borneo, &c., &c., including many of the old and rare issues. Selections sent on approval. Prices extremely low. Apply—

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [1485]

FOR SALE.

NOS. 1, 2 or 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1904. [1294]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 16th JUNE, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AMERICAN ROLL DESK, TREADLE SEWING MACHINE, CROCKERY,

GLASS and PLATED WARE, CARPET, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1488]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

18th JUNE, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE POSTAGE STAMPS,

including—
TRIANGULAR CAPE, OLD CEYLON, MULBERRY COVERS, HAWAII, OLD HONGKONG (including 96 Cents Yellow Brown), MAPEKING BEHEGED, NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY VIEWS, VARIOUS ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1904. [1471]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 15th of JUNE, 1904, at 11 A.M., when the subjoined resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st of May, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars by the creation of Thirty Thousand New Shares of Ten Dollars each.

By Order,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1388]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 380 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO having been LOST, viz:—

Scrip No. 73—23126/23225—100 Shares

" " 74—23226/23325—100 "

" " 75—23326/23425—100 "

" " 76—23426/23525—80 "

380 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 380 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1468]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to the Russo-Chinese Bank of Hongkong duplicate certificates for Two Hundred Shares in the above Company or other certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificates, viz:—

Scrip No. 69 Nos. 17826/17850 25 Shares in the name of George Hutton Potts.

Scrip No. 379 Nos. 36380/36429 50 Shares in the name of Cathick Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 350 Nos. 36430/36479 50 Shares in the name of Cathick Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 550 Nos. 41759/44783 25 Shares in the name of George Hutton Potts.

Scrip No. 578 Nos. 54154/5475 50 Shares in the name of Solomon Sassoon Benjamin.

200 Shares have been lost or destroyed. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the First June instant, no claim or representation in respect of such original certificates is made to the General Managers they will then proceed to issue new certificates for duplicates.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1469]

NOTICE.

IN conformity with Article III of the General Regulations of the Chinese Pilotage Service, a Board of Appointment will hold a Competitive Examination at the Harbour Master's Office, Canton, at 11 A.M. on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1904, to fill one vacancy for a PILOT in the Canton Pilotage Service.

Only those who have served an Apprenticeship are eligible for appointment.

J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.

Custom House,
Canton, 11th June, 1904.

Approved,
E. DE LUCA,
Acting Commissioner. [1478]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1473]

TO LET.

TO LET.

1ST and 2ND FLOORS, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.

Apply to—
THE YEE WO.

Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1904. [1311]

TO LET.

WAVELLEY HOTEL, No. 8, ICE HOUSE STREET.

THE EYRIE (PEAK).

No. 3, CAMELION VILLAS (PEAK).

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Rooms on the Top Floor.

BELLIOS TERRACE, Nos. 10, 13 & 21.

WESTWARD HO, Top Floor only.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TWO ROOMS, over Aches & Co.

No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE (Furnished), 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.

No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1429]

TO LET.

FOUR SPACIOUS OFFICE ROOMS; Ground Floor, excellent position.

Apply—
"G. L."

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1475]

TO LET.

NO. 11, MOSQUE JUNCTION. Full View of Harbour.

FURNISHED HOUSE, in Seymour Terrace.

OFFICES, CENTRAL POSITION. And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker.

The Dairy Farm Co., LD.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1904. [73]

TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

"CHELTONDALE," Mount Gough, from 1st June next. Very suitable for 3 or 4 Bachelors.

Apply to—
T. C. GRAY,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [1489]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE (in FLATS).

No. 4, RIPON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD facing Race-course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1904. [75]

TO LET.

THE premises known as Alexandra House No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL 2ND FLOOR, suitable for Private Hotel or Office. Also large and spacious Offices on the 1st Floor of same address.

YEE SANG-PAT,
opposite to Post Office.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1416]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 32, PRAYA EAST.

Nos. 15, 17 & 19, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [430]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS NEW GODOWN, very suitable for Dry Goods.

Apply to—
W. LYSAGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1903. [76]

TO LET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS

European Style, in Kowloon.

Possession on or about 31st August, 1905.

Moderate Rentals.

A HOUSE To Let in Kowloon, with possession 1st July, 1904.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE

FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904. [915]

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

INTIMATIONS

THE
ROBINSON
PIANO Co. LD.

—

UPRIGHT IRON
GRANDS

MANUFACTURED BY US

ARE TO BE

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDED ON.

—

THERE IS NO PIANO SO WELL
ADAPTED TO STAND THE
HONGKONG CLIMATE.

THE MATERIAL IS OF THE BEST
AND THOROUGHLY
SEASONED IN THE COLONY.

WE GUARANTEE THEM FULLY.

PRICES \$400: Upwards.

BABY
GRANDS

ONLY 5 FEET LONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [1409]

BUDWEISER
BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE LARGEST BREWERY
IN THE WORLD.

This Beer is brewed of best Saaz Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling,
and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong 25th July, 1903. [45]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [13]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE
"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,
and
"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort
Well furnished rooms facing the harbour.
For terms, apply to—
Mrs. G. SACHSE,
"St. George's House,"
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [70]

"TANG YUEN,"
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine
and Accommodation.
Apply—**MANAGERESS,**
Macdonnell Road.

or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [78]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to **MRS. MATHER,**
2, Fodder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

INSURANCES

THE
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
TORONTO AND LONDON.
INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to
accept risks at current rates.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1904. [1121]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept risks against FIRE at
Current Rates.
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [1210]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept risks against FIRE at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [105]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [199]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [129]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO
FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept
First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE. Prospectuses on application.
TURNER & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [287]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902,
£16,373,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 2,867,215 14 10

The undersigned AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1888]

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO., LD.

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED \$70,000,000.

FIRE, Marine, Typhoon, Accident, Fidelity
Guarantee, and Plate Glass Policies
issued.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1479]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED
WATERS in the Far East on account
of their High Class Machinery and also of the
superior ingredients they use in the manufacture
of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all
under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BEATHY and
PINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water
Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our
factory recently in the course of a tour amongst
Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly
surprised at the compactness of our factory and
also the methodical way in which everything
pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters
was carried out. He also expressed himself
strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our
whole establishment, which he assured us was
equal to any he had visited and superior to
a great many. He also reported that the
quality of our goods was of a first-class nature,
and they showed that scrupulous care was
exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to
FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel.
367. Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374.
DR. V. DANENBERG & F. P. DANENBERG,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [122]

AMOY ENGINEERING CO., LD. AMOY

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and
Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron
Moder charges. Work solicited.
J. D. EDWARDS,
Manager.
Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [1450]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1904.

JAT THE "RIO DE

The following extract from the
Chronicle of the 10th ult. will be of interest:
United States Circuit Judge Ross, writing
the opinion for the United States Circuit Court
of Appeals, which was concurred in by Judges
Morrow, Gilbert, and Hawley, reversed the
decision of United States District Judge De
Haven in the matter of the petition of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owners of the
steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, for limitation
of liability. This is the first decision of its
kind here, and greatly interested the legal
fraternity. The case is not appealable, but it
may be taken up to the United States Supreme
Court on a writ of certiorari, where that body
may review the record if it deems such a
revision necessary.

Judge De Haven was reversed upon almost
every point. In his final decree he awarded
damages to various of the claimants who were
representatives of lost passengers or who had
themselves suffered injury, in amounts aggregating \$35,125, but limited the liability of the
company for such damages to the sum of
\$24,977.33 with interest thereon from 19th March,
1901. This sum, with interest, was directed to
be paid into the registry of the court within
ten days, and to be apportioned among the
various claimants to whom damages were so
awarded, after the payment out of such fund of
all of the costs of the proceedings, except the
cost incurred in the proceedings relating to the
steamship, and her freight pending, which the
company was directed to pay.

The Rio went down on 22nd February, 1901,
and on 19th March following the company
petitioned the United States District Court to
limit its liabilities, claiming that the disaster
was due to the perils of the sea and not to in-
efficiency of the crew or gross negligence upon
its part. Judge De Haven referred the matter
of apportionment to United States Commissioner
Morse, who reported the value of the wreck to
be \$150, and of freight and passage money pending
\$24,827.93.

The Commissioner took no account of the
freight or passenger money collected on the
outward voyage of the ship.

Judge De Haven held that the sinking of
the ship was not due to the perils of the sea, but
to the gross negligence of her master and
pilot.

The main ground of the appeal was that the
members of the crew spoke and understood no
English, and that when the lifeboats were
ordered launched they could not understand the
commands of the officers. The appellants
further contended that the number of the crew
was wholly insufficient, and that it had never
been properly trained in the launching of
lifeboats. The appeal court held that these
contentions were well-founded, and that the
claimants to whom damages in the court below
were awarded were entitled to judgments for the
full amounts, together costs.

From an extract from the decision it would
seem that the appeal court considered the great
loss of life on the Rio to have been wholly
unnecessary and due to the most criminal
inefficiency. It says:

"The record shows that the disaster occurred
about 5.30 of the morning of 22nd February,
1901. The fog was so dense that the day
afforded no light. It was very dark, but the
water was smooth, and there was little if any
list to the ship as she sank, which she did in
twenty minutes from the time of striking the
rocks. She carried 211 persons and eleven
lifeboats, three of which were swung by davits
from the sides of the ship and eight of
which were on the skids on the roofs of the
deckhouses. Their equipment and their
apparatus for launching them was good. The
evidence is that under such conditions five
minutes was ample time for the lowering of the
boats. It further shows that there was no panic
among the passengers or the crew, that the
captain, immediately upon the ship's striking
the rocks, sounded the alarm and called
the crew to the boats. Each of the boats was
commanded by a white officer and manned by
a part of the Chinese crew. Yet but three of
the eleven boats were lowered into the water
one of which was lowered by Officer Coughlan
and the ship's carpenter, and but three of the
hundred and odd passengers that the ship carried
were taken in any boat. There must, in the
very nature of things, have been some para-
mount controlling cause for all this. And this
cause, we think, is very easy to be seen. It
was not merely for the reason that the men called
upon to man the boats were Chinese. To the
contrary, the evidence is that the Chinese make
excellent sailors."

The Court went on to state that the vital
point was that the Chinese crew was insufficient
in number and could not speak English.

The Court also decided that Judge De Haven
erred in not allowing the claim of Clara
Barwick. The husband of the latter was the
ship's butcher and lost his life in the wreck.
Judge De Haven held that as Barwick was a
servant of the company his widow could re-
cover no damages.

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Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's
Building, First Floor, Chater Road.
A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [1399]

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Russian journal *Vestnik Finansov*
publishes statistics of the trade of Russia with
China via Khabarovsk in 1903, from which it
appears that the value of the exports to China
via this route in 1902 as compared with 1903
was as follows:

	1902	1903
Russian goods	7,000,000	7,000,000
Foreign goods	4,000,000	41,000,000
Silver	141,000	103,000
Credit rubles	74,000	8,000
Total	7,115,000	112,008,000

Chinese goods ... 2,763,000 1,066,000
Mongolian goods ... 144,000 893,000
Goods imported by Chinese into
the Trans-Balka District ... 2,763,000 1,066,000
Other (Russian goods re-
imported and specie) ... 4,000 Nil

Total ... 4,228,000 3,691,000

The exports of Russian goods consist mainly of
manufactured articles, the value of the class of
merchandise amounted in 1902 to 688,000
rubles, and in 1903 to 639,000 rubles. The
chief item in the imports from China is tea,
the value of the exports of Chinese tea to
Russia via Khabarovsk fell from 3,835,000 rubles
in 1902 to 1,309,000 rubles in 1903.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1903.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that definitive
statistics of the special trade of Germany in the
year 1903, based on the valuations for this year,
which have now been determined by the Com-
mittee of experts, have been issued by the
Imperial Statistical Office. According to these
figures, the imports of merchandise into the
German Customs Union in 1903 amounted to
9,321,354,000 marks, as compared with
8,895,776,000 marks in 1902. In addition, the
imports of precious metals amounted to
315,458,000 marks, as compared with 174,776,000
marks in 1902. The exports of merchandise
amounted in 1903 to 5,014,634,000 marks, as
compared with 4,677,785,000 marks in 1902, and
in addition the exports of precious metals were
valued at 115,637,000 marks in 1903, and
135,048,000 marks in 1902. Turning to the
statistics of the trade of Germany with differ-
ent countries in 1903 it is noted that Great
Britain takes the first place, the imports into
Germany having amounted to 833.5 million
marks, and the exports to 987.7 million marks.
The United States takes the second place in the
total turnover, although the imports into
Germany from the United States are greater
than from Great Britain; they amounted in
1903 to 943.5 million marks, but the exports
from Germany to the United States were valued
at 469.2 million marks only. Austria-Hungary
takes the third place, Russia the fourth, and the
Netherlands the fifth.

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F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1186]

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CHOW LUCKY YEE, Fire Cracker Factory.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1387]

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [927-2]

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Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 69
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Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [9]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904 [64]

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GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 29th July.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 15th July.	
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Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [10-11]

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Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [2]

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DODWELL & CO., LD.,
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Hongkong, 7th June, 1904. [1877]

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other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed
from Bombay, by the R.M.S. "Egypt", due in
London on the 1st August.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
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"PERSIA"
Captain Cragg, will leave for the above
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [3]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 16th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 16th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 16th inst.,
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
18th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [10-11]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARITY"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-
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risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered
after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
24th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1467]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee, and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KINTUCK"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 14th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 20th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [10-11]

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Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRI-
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The Information in these Descriptions, con-
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Port Arthur	Ichang	Wuchow
Chefoo	Chungking	Kwangchow
Weihaiwei	Hangchow	Pakhoi
Liukingtau	Ningpo	Hoihow
Kiaochau	Wenchow	Lungchow
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Chinkiang	Foochow	Hokow
	Amoy	Szeam

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Yokohama	Manila	Penang
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca

INDO-CHINA	SIAM	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Haiphong	Bangkok	Singapore
Yokohama	Manila	Penang
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca

INDO-CHINA	SIAM	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Haiphong	Bangkok	Singapore
Yokohama	Manila	Penang
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca

INDO-CHINA	SIAM	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Haiphong	Bangkok	Singapore
Yokohama	Manila	Penang
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca

INDO-CHINA	SIAM	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Haiphong	Bangkok	Singapore
Yokohama	Manila	Penang
Yokohama	Manila	Malacca
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